## JANUARY 17, 1855

43 All letters on business should be ad-ressed to "The Sentinel Office," Wash-

O. H. P. STEM, is our authorized agent

THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY BILLS.

The question which, probably, is of most importance before the Senate at the present time, relates to the reorganization of the federal courts. It is a subject of deep interest to the it is both legitimate and rational to recur to people generally, and has become of the first the past with the view of judging of the events necessity, from the acknowledged fact that the of the future, since the most part of our prespresent system is inadequate to the demands of ent actions are more or less prompted by exjustice. The labor devolved upon the justices amples sustained by authorities, or supported of the Supreme Court, in their capacity of nisi by antecedents. This is what we propose doprius judges of the circuit courts, is becoming ing in reference to the probable part which the every year more and more excessive, from the German States will decide to play in the Euintroduction of new States into the Union. It ropean drama just begun. is true that the five States of Florida, Texas, judges of the district courts. But this system, so unequal in its operations, is only a temporary expedient; and the time has come when zation of the courts throughout the United

This necessity being seen and acknowledged, two propositions of reform have been submitted to the Senate; the one reported by the Judiciary Committee of that body, and the other presented as a substitute by Senter Douglas, of both their peculiar objections. Either, perhaps, would meet the pressing necessities of the case. Knowing the interest felt by our readers and by the public generally, in this important subject, we published in our paper of Saturday and Sunday last, successively, the bill and the substitute proposed. But, as, to most of our an act is almost unintelligible, although absolutely necessary in exact legislation, we propose simply to lay before them the principles involved in these propositions, divested of their repetition and formalism.

The bill of the committee, reported by Judge Butler, of South Carolina, provides for discharging the Justices of the Supreme Court from the duties heretofore prescribed for them as associate judges of the circuit courts. In lieu there shall be appointed eleven circuits, each strength she really and effectually possesses. composed of certain districts set forth in the bill. For each of these circuits there shall be appointed a circuit judge, who, with the judge of the district, shall constitute a court, to be called the circuit court, and invested with all the powers and jurisdiction, original and appellate, now exercised by the existing circuit courts. In case of any disability, physical or legal, of such circuit judge, the circuit judge of the adjoining circuit, on notice of such disability, shall act in his stead. In case of any such disability of a district judge, then the cir, cuit court is to be held by the circuit judge alone. The times and places of holding the circuit courts are not prescribed by the billbut left for future provision by the Supreme Court. The annual salary of the circuit judges is fixed at four thousand dollars, payable quar-

The substitute proposed by Judge Douglas, provides that nine circuits shall be established each comprised of a certain number of districts. therein set forth. One of the justices of the Supreme Court together with all the judges of the district courts within any circuit, shall constitute a circuit court of appeals for such circuit, which court of appeals shall meet once a year at such places as are provided by the act. The decisions of these courts of appeals are final, except in certain cases involving the enforcement of the revenue laws, or the collection of duties-in which cases their decisions are final without regard to the matter in controversy. And when a question involving the constitutionality of the statute of a State, and the decision of the question one way might conclude the controversy, then the cause may be taken to the Supreme Court, if the amount in dispute exceeds ten thousand dollars. The jurisdiction of the present circuit courts of the United States which are abolished, are to be vested in the district courts.

We have thus given a brief but fair summary of the propositions now pending before the Senate for consideration. We have, of course, avoided the details of the bill as far as possible. Our readers may now judge for themselves of the relative merits of the two. A proposition was made in the Senate on yesterday, by Judge Douglas, to recommit the bill and substitute to the judiciary committee. Such a course, we consider wise and expedient, for the importauce and inteleste character of the subject demands for it, as we feel assured it will receive the most patient and laborious consideration. It is our purpose before the question is finally disposed of, to express with modest deference to the judgment of others, our own views upon the subject of this reform.

## MINISTER TO SPAIN.

"We understand that the President sent to the Senate on yesterday the name of Hon. John C. Breckinridge as minister to Spain, to succeed Mr. Soule, who has tendered his resignation. No appointment could have been made which would be more satisfactory to the

The above announcement was contained in the Union of yesterday, and occasioned much ing his post, and, to speak with equal frank-But he has undone what was done, nor will we State. But nothing could be done to prevent speculate as to his reasons for taking the step this application. The material forces of the

The nomination of Mr. Breckinridge for the stacle for a single city to overcome. She had mission to Spain, meets with general, if not to yield and submit, under the penalty of being universal acceptance. Although a young man, occupied by the joint forces of the confederahe has, by his abilities as a statesman, and his tion. worth, as a man, stamped a brighter lustre on The fact we have just related, has been and style."

guished family of which he is a member.

various and conflicting rumors-no such event pointment, in his stead, of Mr. Breckinridge, has vigilant and industrious Washington corresfault. This should teach them, whatever they not infallible.

GERMANY AND THE ALLIANCE. It is always difficult to pronounce with cer tainty upon future contingencies. However,

Those who have read the unmeaning speech Iowa. Wisconsin and California are as yet not of the French ruler, must have been struck attached to any circuit, the circuit jurisdiction with the passage alluding to the hope that within those States being exercised by the Germany will soon participate in the alliance. This is, perhaps, the most sensible part of his oration, though there is another which is no less remarkable; we mean the comparatively provision must be made for a uniform organi submissive vein in which he addressed the legislative body in this last instance. But, to come to Germany, Louis Napoleon, by referring to her participation, has been wisely advised; he has recorded the sentiment, that all acquainted with the history of that country during late years, cannot fail to share. He has drawn a conclusion which naturally flows Illinois. Both have their peculiar advantages, from the actual condition of that country, and from the imperious necessity into which she is

There are, in the history of nations, as well as in the life of man, laws which are to be are we will explain in our next number, and obeyed at the peril of our existence. Among those laws the one which relates to the free exercise of the vital organs stands foremost. readers, the strict and guarded phraseology of But, by an inexplicable fatality, Germany possesses, in her federal system, the organs necessary to a strong and long life, but no freedom to set them at play. She is clogged in her movements by the treaty of Vienna, by the rivalry of the powerful States which are, unhappily for her, members of the confederation. and above all by the influence of Russia, controlling, through the means of Austria, the free expansion of her energies. She is like a giant in swaddling clothes, and it is only necessary of this present circuit system, it proposes that for her to change her dress, to resume all the

Will the present state of European affairs what we sincerely hope. We are not even without some expectations that she will realize more by the conflict than any other power, because, being less ambitious, she will be contented with the only benefit she can derive from the contest-and that is her independence.

Acquainted already with the working of the ederal system, she is better prepared than the most part of the people of Europe to get rid of the evils of a central organization, the consequence of which naturally leads to despotism. We do not mean to say thereby that the system, quite as intelligible as he is in the language he as it works now, is pregnant with results has adopted. He has gone back to those dark It has in itself elements of destruction which truth plainly, hid it in obscure scholastic techmust be eradicated. But it is nevertheless true nicalities. Like the great Frenchman, he that the single fact of thirty-eight different evidently thinks that language was made to States, represented by seventeen voices in the federative body, called the diet of Frankfort, and the rights stipulated by a mutual convention, to these different States, constitutes a form of government, akin to ours, which must sooner or later, and when the obstacle in the way will when writing on a home subject for the people have been removed, produce fruits sweet to the of the South, he gives such definitions as none lips of the friends of freedom.

Since the year 1851, the German States have perpetually been on the verge of an explosion. Nowhere in Europe is the spirit of 1848 more alive than in her midst. Protestations are constantly made, not by the demagogues, but by the sound portion of her people. Take, for instance, the example set by by the assembly of Burgesses of the city of Bremen. On the 27th of December, 1851, the Senate of that city intimated to that body that the laws they had enacted were not in conformity with the 13th article of the federal pact of 1815, and in order that they might understand the interpretation they had put upon the pact, they sent the laws which were to take the place of those they wanted to see abolished. The House of Burgesses received the communication from the Senate, saw its spuriousness, but as its members wanted to keep within the strictest terms of decorum and moderation, they selected a commission, whose duty it was to report upon the Senate bill. No sooner, however, had the senators heard the result, than they became enraged at the boldness of the House, and directly applied to the Frankfort Diet for redress. The Diet, which had, in that instance, secretly instructed the member of the Senate, sent word to the city of Bremen, that their constitution had to be rejected, because not in accordance with the federal laws. Thereupon the House of Burgesses met, and passed a resolution, stating that the Diet had directly interfered with the interior affairs of the States of the confederation, and that, in opposition to the articles 52, 56, and 61 of the additional act of the treaty of Vienna, warranting the independence of each State of the confederation. This noble conduct of the Burgesess created quite a sensation at Frankfort. The Hanovan general Jacobi was sent by the Diet to the city of Bremen, with the title of federal commissary. On his arrival, he dissolved the surprise in all circles here. To speak frankly, House of Burgesses, and enacted laws prewe think that Mr. Soule acted wisely in resign- scribing the mode in which the future elections would have to be conducted. These ness, we think that Mr. Soule should not have tyrannical measures were sensibly felt by the been sent abroad, however great his talents, most respectable portion of that community as unsullied his character and high his position. a gross attempt upon the individual rights of the

Diet headed by Austria, were too strong an ob-

the emineut name he bears, and on the distin- is of daily occurrence among the wealthiest States of the confederation, and we could take ex-No doubt the resignation of Mr. Soule amples of the same kind almost everywhere. and the nomination of Mr. Breckinridge as The same thing is to be observed with regard his successor, took the political gossips and to the city of Frankfort, which was also obliged newsmongers hereabouts by surprise. In all to reject her constitution and compelled to actheir speculations and conjectures-in all their cept that presented by the diet. The avowed aim of that body has been to revise all the poas the resignation of Mr. Soule, and the ap- litical institutions of the German States since 1848, and to amend, rectify, or annul such as een contemplated. The noses of the very she did not think proper or safe to preserve. In a word, they have stifled or suppressed all pondents of the Northern Press must be at the liberties they could, under the pretext of establishing the principle of unity among the may now think to the contrary, that they are German confederation. Thus the laws on the press, on the universities, on organic and fede ral institutions, bearing the stamp of Austrian centralization, have been predominant everywhere : and, to-day, the name of Francis the Second is cursed by every German, as being the author of all the evils afflicting their country.

But it is evident that the new position in which Austria is placed by her recent alliance, her business with her eastern principalities must have sensibly modified her action towards Germany. In a political point of view, the German States have gained in freedom all the support Austria has lost by her relinquishing the friendship of the Czar. Separated from him, her influence in the Frankfort Diet is superseded by that of Prussia, and of Bavaria, which is fast becoming the central point of union for all the second and third rate States of Germany. The Austrians are so much afraid of losing that influence, that the last news informs us, that they will not participate in the war unless it be with the concourse of all the forces of the confederation. The question is now, will the German States yield to the instances of Austria? We confidently say, no. There is no tie, no link, no affection between the two countries. Austria is Sclavonic. Germany is German, Austria is a despotic government, Germany is relatively free. There is no possible union between the two countries. they must sooner or later be severed one from the other. But this is no reason for Germany not to join the alliance. What their reasons also what we believe to be the conditions in which she will be called to participate in the pending contest.

"TREATISE ON SOCIOLOGY, THEO-

RETICAL AND PRACTICAL." A few days since, we noticed a work on the subject of "the Sociology of the South." It was written by a gentleman of Virginia, and was issued from a Virginia press. Since that time another work "on Sociology, Theoretical and Practical," has been placed on our table. It is a well-bound volume of two hundred and ninety-two pages. That two volumes, written on the same subject, with the same view-the defense of slavery-and with the same title, is quite a coincidence, and shows that the southhelp her in reaching that result? This is ern mind is not idle in the vindication of South-

Of the first book on this subject, we said it was able and learned, though eccentric. Of the second, from the pen of Henry Hughes, esq., with every disposition to praise it, we must say that it is a curiosity. That the author is a man of talents-a scholar, and that his intentions are good, we do not doubt, but really he ought to have an interpreter. His book sadly needs translation. If he had written in French, Dutch, or Spanish, he would be periods when writers, instead of exp conceal thoughts. This writer has great power of language, and he sports with it most wantonly. The most unusual technical and artistic terms are ever at his tongue's end, and such is his proud consciousness of this power, that but a pedagogue can understand. That Mr. Hughes is a man of reflection and of mind, no one who glances through his book, can doubt, but he seems to have devoted his reflections and his mind rather to words, than things, and to have made it his aim rather to make language obscure, than perspicuous,

In a few words-We defy any plain man to understand his book; and not because his thoughts and ideas are higher than those of other men, but because his style is obscure. There is another objection to him. He is altogether too pompous and formal and elaborate in his proofs of axioms. He labors and strains to demonstrate what nobody denies, and clothes his demonstrations in such a jargon that the reader is put to the utmost trouble to find out that he is stating, what every body knew before.

We repeat that the intentions of the author are no doubt good, but he needs an interpreter. We cull at random the following specimens o his style. At page 290 he says: "In the free labor hygienic system, hygienic necessaries are not an element of laborers wages. Capital is not supplied for the production of his health. The capitalist is not hygienically syntagonistic." Again at page 291, he says: "The econo-

mic system in the United States South, is not slavery. It is warranteeism with the ethnical qualification." Again: "It does not progress by antagonisms. It progresses by syntago. nisms. It is in no way slavery. Religiously it is Ebedism; economically, warranteeism."

We have room only for one more extract. It is from page 49, and is as follows:

"These are the societary ends, and the socie tary organs. Of an organ, the essence is realization. An organ is not an antecedent, but an immediate, invariable antecedent. It is the means which necessarily realize an end. If there is no realization, there is no organization. If the realization is perfect, the organ is perfect: if imperfect, imperfect.

"A society therefore is not its ideality, but

its reality; not its intention, but its obtention not its verbality, but its actuality; not its legis lation, but its execution; not its adaptation but its regulation; not its desire, but its deed not its conception, but its effect; not its aim but its accomplishment; not its plan, but its performance; not its theory, but its practice; not its potentiality, but its fact. An organization is therefore its realization. Every system is its

The reader, after glancing at these extracts, will be somewhat surprised to learn that our author takes as his motto a paragraph in which the following sentence occurs : "For showing the truth, perspicuity is the only ornament of AMERICAN ALBIANAC.

We have received from Wm. M. Morrison Co., the "American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge" for 1855. This is a most valuable work. For many years it has enjoyed a high reputation. It abounds in the most useful and interesting statistical information. and should be in the hands of every one. For years, we have been in the habit of procuring it, and feel that it is indispensable. It is from the press of Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston.

In announcing the death of Hon. John Barbour, of Virginia, the Richmond Enquirer employs the following language:

"Mr. Barbour was one of the most distinguished citizens of Virginia. He was successively a member of the Legislature, of the State, of the Constitutional Convention of 1829–30, and of the House of Representatives in the Federal Congress. In every sphere he exhibited uncommon powers of intellect. Of conspicuous presence, of large and liberal culture, of easy and graceful elocution, he was not excelled as an orator by any public man

Supreme Court of the United States. Tuesday, January 16, 1855. Henry M. Morange, esq., of New York, was imitted an attorney and counsellor of this

No. 23. The Propeller Monticello, John Wilson claimant, &c., vs. Gilbert Mollison.—Appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of New York. Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of this court, affirming the decision of the said circuit court in this cause, with costs and interest.
No. 33. The City of Providence, vs. Daniel R. Clapp.—Error to the circuit court of the United States for Rhode Island. Mr. Justice

Nelson delivered the opinion of this court, af-

firming the judgment of the said circuit court in this cause, with cost and interest.
No. 24. The President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Tennessee, vs. Lewis B. Horn .- Error to the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of this court, affirming the judgment of the

said circuit court in this cause, with costs.
No. 42. Peter J. Burchell, appellant, Stewart C. March, et al.—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Carlisle, for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. Gillet, for the Appellant.
No. 43. John Fisher's Administrator, ap

pellant, vs. Moses Wanzer, et al.—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Phillips, for the appellant.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

PAPER MOISTENER .-- A New Inven-Late of the leaves of a Copying wook Postage Stamps, Envelopes, and Moistening the Fingers when Counting Bank Bills; also useful for various other purposes. It will be found an indispensable article for every Desk. It is perfectly simple and cheap, and must come into general use.

The following are a few complimentary opinions of the Press: PAPER MOISTENER .- A new and very neat useful invention for moistening post office stamps, envelopes, sheets in a copying book, counting bank bills, &c. This does away with the disagreeable method of moistening stamps, &c., with the tongue. It is a patent article, vary simple and cheap, and will be universally adopted as soon as it is seen.—[Boston Transcript, Sept. 1854.

PAPER MOISTENER .- A new invention for mois tening postage stamps, envelopes, sheets in a copying book, counting bank bills, &c. The common way of mo stening stamps with the tongue is very disagreeable and inconvenient; also the usual way of wetting sheets in a copying book, by using a brush which has to be dipped in water, is inconvenient and very difficult to give paper an even moisture, which is very desirable for copying letters. This article obviates these difficulties, besides being useful for various other purposes. It is also perfectly simple and cheap, and must come into general use. [Boston Post,

PAPER MOISTENER -A newly invented and very useful little contrivance for moistening postage It costs but little, and will save the tongue a good deal of unpleasant work.

[Boston Traveller, Sept., 1854.

Agent for Washington,
TAYLOR & MAURY,

ON the 8th day of February, 1855, will be Institution, in the city of Washington, a Grand Exhibition of the Products of the Taste, Skill, Enterprise, and Industry of the American People.

This Exhibition will be gotten up by the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, but the design is not to limit the sphere of its operations and influence to any narrower bounds than the entire Union.

A minute programme of the plan adopted has A minute programme of the plan adopted has been issued, and copies of it will be promptly transmitted to all persons making application to the undersigned for them. He will also cheerfully respond to the inquires of all persons interest matters connected with this enterprise.

in matters connected with this enterprise.

Publishers of newspapers and other periodicals are particularly requested to direct to the "Exhibition of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, Washington, D. C.," one or more sets of their publications, for a suitable period prior to the opening of the Exhibition. The numbers thus forwarded shall be carefully arranged and displayed, and shall thereafter be preserved in the Library of the Institute. Evidence of such deposit will entitle any person sustaining to a publication the retitle any person sustaining to a publication the re-lation of editor, reporter, or correspondent, to the privileges of the Exhibition.

An appeal is respectfully made to the courtesy and public spirit of the Press throughout the courtery to give place to this brief communication; and

try, to give place to this brief communication; and an assurance is given that the Institute will, by every means in its power, reciprocate the favor thus conferred.
THOMAS C. CONNOLLY, Superintendent

TOKE NECK SHIRTS .-- Our Assort-I ment of Gentlemen's Dress Shirts is complete, and fits in all cases warranted at Dec 17-3tif Sales Room, Brown's Hotel.

SERVANTS CLOTHING.—A very large and extensive assertment of Ready Made Clothing, suitable for servants, at very lew prices.

For sale by WALL & STEVENS, 322, Penn. avenue, next door to Iron Hall. 5 (News.)

DER Schooner Mist, from New York

2 bushels Split Peas 10 boxes Hominy and Wheaton Grits Farina Corn Starch French Chocolate

4 do French Chocoland 10 do Castile Sosp. WM. L(NTON, Dec 12-M&Ttf Corner 7th and D streets

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Just received from a sheriff's sale in Philadelphia, a very large lot of Blank Books, Letter and Cap Peper, Steel Pens, Faber's Pencils, Mathematical Instruments, Black Sand, Buff Envelope Paper, Inkstands, Slates, Copy Broks and School Books, all of which we will sell low for cash.

GRAY & BALLANTYNE,

Oct 11—3t

No 498 Seventh Street. No 498 Seventh Street.

GLOVES: GLOVES: GLOVES: Firty Dozen Bujou's and Alexander's Fine Kid Gloves, all sizes and culors. Ribbons and Flowers.

An assortment of fine French Flowers, Feathers, Fans for the Evening.

5 Pearl Stick Fans, elegantly carved. 12 Fine Ivory " " " " " " 2: Sandal Wood " finely perforated.
100 In Bone, Satin Wood, and Papier Mache, & Combs, Perfumery, dec., dec.

Another fresh supply of Lubin's Extracts.
Twelve Shell Tuck Combs. latest Paris style.
Just opened at PARKER'S Just opened at PARKER'S
Fancy and Perfumery Store, under National
Jan 11—3t Hotel, Penn. avenue. Mocal and Bersonal.

American Colonization Society .- There was large attendance of both ladies and gentlemen at Trivity Church, last night, in celebration of the thirty-eighth anniversary of this society.

Several eloquent speeches were delivered by distinguished and devoted friends of the cause-Governor H. W. Dutton, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, and Commander Foote. of the United States navy. Altogether the services were of a highly interesting character. The annual report was read by the secretary

and from it we make the following abstract:

"At the close of the year, which has been re-markable in its general history, it is our privilege to refer to the gracious providences which have surrounded our enterprise, and to present our meed of praise to the Ruler of the Universe for his gracious care and continued blessing. Many cities and districts in our widely extended country have wasteth at noon-day.' Great excitements have agitated the public mind and sent the unnerving streams of their influence through all the ramin-Empire City left, and much anxiety was felt for her safety. The steamer Philadelphia would remain at Havana until the arrival of the Falcon, or until some intelligence is received of her. cations of society. Financial embarrassment and commercial disasters have touched with appalling power many of the great enterprises of business and sent alarm and anxiety through the wide circle of society. We in common with others have felt the shock and been embarrassed by the prevailing depression and the impending prospect that the end was not yet. But in no individual instance, in no signal manner, has our enterprise that the end was not yet. But in no individual instance, in no signal manner, has our enterprise been singled out as one destined to suffer, or marked by special disfavor. On the contrary, the descent of blessings upon us has been gentle and refreshing as the dews of heaven, and the tokens of favor from on high have been cheering to the heart and ever beckoning us onward."

By reference to the long list of distinguished vice presidents and life directors of this society, it will be perceived that only two names have been removed during the year—Elliot Cresson, esq., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., of Andover, Massachusetts.

good-Ohio at \$8 57½ @ \$9 50. Southern sales of 2,500 barrels at \$9 37½. Wheat is nominal. Corn is downward—Sales of western mixed at \$1 03 @ \$1 04. All the available means have been exhausted The entire amount of the receipts is \$65,435 93. This falls short of that received the previous year by \$16,964 32. In consequence of this, the So ciety has been obliged to "hold back for want o means, and has been compelled to say to person applying for a passage to Liberia, 'you must wait.

we cannot accommodate you now, our means are exhausted."

Notwithstanding this, the society is not discouraged, and, the report says, "the year has closed upon us with a brighter showing than we could have anticip ted."

"It is also worthy of remark, that our contributions of the c changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have gray hairs to buy it, for it never fails.—Boston Post.

For sale by Z. D. Gilman, Chemist,

tio s come from no particular section of the country, from no one sect in religion or party in country, from no one sect in religion or party in potitics. There is a sense in which colonization may be considered an orphan. Almost every other benevolent ociety has some denomination of christians who feel bound to support it, and to which it can appeal with a full confidence of parental love! But colonization as a scheme of benevolence originated in the broadess philanthropy, and appeals to the most enlarged and unselfash principles for support. It belongs to no sect, to no party, which is bound to support it at all haz ards and any sacrifices."

The total amount received from legacies left to be society the past year, is \$9,864.16. But of this

The total amount received from legacies left to he society the past year, is \$9,864.16. But of this amount the society has had the use of only \$5,298 7.5 the balance having been paid to relieve the bequests from incumbrances imposed by the testators. This small amount of legacies will, in part, account for the difference between the gen-

eral receipts this and the preceding year.

The number of expeditions to Liberia was five, with a total of five hundred and fifty-three passengers. Of these, one hundred and sixty-one were born free, three hundred and sixty were emancipated, and twenty-nine purchased themselves.

"Ever since the formation of this society and foundation of Liberia, the work has gone on in this same quiet and limited manner. There has been and the same quiet and limited manner.

this same quiet and limited manner. There has been nothing grand or imposing, such as ordinarily attends upon a nation's movements. The resources have been small, the progress has been slow. But something has been accomplished, which promises further results, and leads on to ulterior ends. The foundations of a free and happy nation have been laid; all the appliances of education and religion have been put in motion; so that Liberia holds out to the colored man brighter prospects than are visible in any other quarter of the globe. A substantial good is therefore done to every person who is removed to that land and placed in circumstances where he is relieved from the civil and social disadvantage, which overhang him in this country! For himself alone, and as an isolated individual, this good is immeasurable. But this is not all. He there immeasurable. But this is not all. He there becomes an integral part of a great community. an agency tending to a ern coast of Africa and diffuse among the numer-ous tribes of the interior all the arts and comforts

The report contains favorable accounts of the condition of the Liberian Republic, in all its relacondition of the Liberian Republic, in all its rela-tions, and concludes as follows:

"In closing this report, we feel called upon to make a special appeal to the several State socie-ties and the friends and patrons of our enter prize for renewed exertions to give increased im pulse to the cause during the present year. We commence the year under the present year. We commence the year under the pressure of a too heavy debt. Extensive improvements must be made in Liberia. Numerous applications have already been made for a passage in our regular spring expedition. which will be utterly impossi-for us to accommodate, without greatly enlarged resources are placed at our command."

The City Councils and Judiciary Reform On Monday night, Joseph H. Bradley, esq., the Corporation attorney, transmitted to the Councils his answer to their resolution calling for hi opinion on the bill to reorganize the courts of the District of Columbia, which is now pending in the Senate.

After pointing out what, in 'his view, are fata defects, he says the bid will not satisfy the people. We need a new organization and a new fabrick. The only scheme that be can suggest, which will be conducive to the public interests, is to reject the whole bill, and pass one for the prepara tion of a code. "All experience heretofore," he says, " shows the futility of a reliance on Congress for this, oppressed as it is with the legislation and policy of this vast country. In 1816, they authorized by law the preparation of a code, which was with great labor, compiled, printed, submitted to the House, and perished. Again, in 1833 a code was prepared, five hundred copies were printed. it was reported to the House, and slept with its "With these examples before us," he continues

it behooves us to rely on the people themselves, and with this view he has prepared and submitted to the consideration of the Councils the rough draft of such a bill "as will alone meet our neces

The bill proposes that on the first Monday in April next there shall be elected nine persons, two of whom shall reside in the county outsid of the cities of Georgetown and Washington, two in the first named and five in the last, who when elected, shall constitute a board to prepare a code of laws for the District of Columbia. When the codifiers shall have completed their labors, three bundred copies of the code so approved and recorded by the board shall be printed and submit
at any time after the 20th, by calling at the Hotel.

E. D. WILLARD. approval. If he shall approve the same, he is thereupon authorized, by his proclamation, to give notice to the people to vote on it. If the people favor the code, it is to be reported by the President to Congress, for their further action thereon.

Fatal Accident. On Monday afternon, Time thy Shanghnessy, employed as a laborer on the farm of Mr. Hugh B. Sweeney, while employed in driving a wagon, fell from his seat, and was killed by a wheel of the vehicle passing over him

Drowned .- Mr. John P. Brintnell, late of this city, and third officer of the steamer Herman, was drowned at New York, on Thursday night last, by accidentally falling into the river.

Criminal Court.-Among other cases, John Kelty has been convicted of grand largeny, and sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Celegraphic.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Both houses of the legislature have finally fixed upon the 31st instant for

Later from Hayana.

New Orlkans, Jan. 15.—The Empire City, from Havana, arrived here to-day; she left that port on the 12th.

been superseded, on account of his conduct in the San Roman affair. His successor is not men-tioned. The whole story is generally considered

mprobable.

The Falcon had not reached Havana when the

Another Failure in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Jan. 15.—The house of Shultz Hadden & Lating, the heaviest produce firm in the city, failed to-day, owing to the suspension of Page & Bacon, and others.

The liabilities of the houses which failed on

Saturday were \$2,500,000, but as their assets largely exceed this, it is thought they will resume

Markets.

New York, Jan. 16 .- Cotton is upward and

Flour is a trifle lower-Sales of 2,500 barrels

St 04.

Pork is downward and dull.

Beef is unchanged, with a moderate demand;
prime mess at \$21 75.

Lard is upward and firm.

Whisky.—Ohio is lower—Sales at 35½.

Antices.

The best Article ever used, as hundreds can

testify in this city and surrounding country. Read GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneously

Stimulating Liniment, as prepared at GLMAN'S Drug Store, is deserving of the highest commendation as a cure for Chronic and Acute Rheumatism. It seldom, if ever, fails to give speedy and permanent relief. This Liniment has been prepared by Z. D. Gilman, chemist of this cuty for many years, and since its introduction has been extensively used by many of the most respectable families in the District and vicinity, to whom reference can be made at any time as to its margical effects in curing Rheumatism, even in

magical effects in curing Rheumatism, even in elderly persons, who had been sufferers for a long time. It was originally made for horses, for the cure of lameness, saddle galls, &c., and is now

much used for such purposes, being an invaluable article wherever a Liniment is required either for man or beast . May 23.

Special Notice.—HENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—The merits of this purely vegetable extract for the removal and cure of physical prostration, genital debility, nervous affection, &c., &c., are fully described in another col-

amn of this paper, to which the reader is referred \$2 per bottle, 3 bottles for \$5, six bottles for \$8 \$16 per dozen. Observe the marks of the gen

uine.
Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklii

Row, Vine street, below Eighth, Philadelphis Pennsylvania. For sale by all the re-pectable

druggists and merchants throughout the country,
and by
W. H. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.
CANBY & HATCH, Bultimore.
PEEL & STEVENS, Alexandria, Va.
May 24
Wholesale Agents for Virginia.

Sick Headache Remedy.-A remedy to

the sick headache, which has been recently offered to the public, is attracting great attention, not only

by reason of the very satisfactory testimonials to its efficacy which have been volunteered by many

who have been benefited by it, but also because

no medicine has before been made public. Dr Eastman, who discovered the efficacy of his "rem-

edy," is a physician in this city, in high standing, with a large practice. He is a physician in whom great confidence is placed; and we do not wonder that his remedy for a very common disease, which

has been so long needed, has attracted the attention of all sufferers from headache who have heard of it

From our own knowledge of Dr. Eastman's char

acter and practice, we have no doubt that the med icine deserves the favor it receives, and that it wil

MRS. E. E. ALEXANDER can accom-

M modate a few Gentlemen with Board; or a

Old Redstone; or, Historical Sketches of West

ern Presbyterianism, its early ministers, its peril ous times, and its first records, by Joseph Smith

Just received and for sale by Oct 21 R. FARNHAM.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!

M. H. FAULKNER, the only practical Shirt Maker in the city, would respectfully inform his old customers, members of Congress, and strangers, that by leaving their measures at his Shirt Manufactory they can have shirts made of the best material and warranted to fit in all cases—

the reputation which these shirts have acquired in this city, induces the advertiser to invite those

centlemen who have been troubled with bad fitting

gentlemen who have been troubled with bad fitting shirts to give him a call feeling assured that they will, on trial, admit their superiority.

Sign of the Shirt, Pennsylvania avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets, south side.
P. S.—A good assortment of Furnishing Goods on hand, which will be sold cheap.

Nov. 30—eod1m [Union and Star.]

THE NATIONAL HOTEL.

N this city, will be re-opened for the re-ception of guests on the 27th of this month. The removal of the Kitchen from the basement to

the rear of the building, and the alterations in and about the Dining Rooms, will add greatly to the

convenience and comfort of its guests. The table will be furnished with the best the markets can

will be furnished with the best the markets can afford, and served in the best style, and no expense or labor will be spared to render the house, in every respect, equal to any in the country. The subscriber, therefore, trusts that a generous public will continue the liberal patronage which has always been extended to the house. Persons de-

HARD TIMES, a New Novel, by Chas.
Dickens.
The Metallic Wealth of the United States, de-

by J. D. Whitney.

Memcirs of Joseph John Gurney, with selections from his Journal and Correspondence. Edited by Joseph Bevan Braithwaite, in 2 vols.

Memories over the Water, or Stray Thoughts of a Long Stroll, by Henry Manly.
On sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S

TAYLOR & MAURY'S

Aug 18 .

Dec 12-eo2wif

Washington city, November 14, 1854.

y all the druggists.

GRAND BALL BENEFIT OF THE POOR OF NEW YORK, Jan. 16 -A large quantity

powder and percussion caps were seized at the Cuban headquarters last night.

The strike of long-shoremen, caulkers, laborers &c., has become general and the repairing and unloading of vessels has been almost suspended. February 1st, 1855. Election for Illinois Senator.

THE Washington Highlanders respectantly announce to the citizens of Washington and vicinity, that they purpose giving the above BALL at JACKSON HALL,

. Amusement.

Tickets will be placed at \$1.

The names of those citizens that are expected to lend their aid in this charitable enterprise, will appear in a future advertisement.

By order of the Committee. Jan 14—dtl5th The Great Marble Statue

WASHINGTON.

THE DYING GLADIATOR. On exhibition at Morrison's Building, 42 street near Pennsylania avenue, daily, from 9 o'ctock, A. M., until 10. P. M.

Admittance 25 cents.

J. S. HOLLINGSHEAD, Agent

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the original Virginia Military Land Warrant, Not 5,96%, for 333\(^1\) acres, issued on the :2d September, 1841, in the name of Ann Bronaugh, one of the heirs of Lieutenant Austin Sandridge, for his service as lieutenant in the continental line, has been accidentally lost; and application will be made to the General Land Office, for the issue of script on a duplicate of said warrant, in accordance with the 4th section of the rules and regulations of said office dated November 20th, 1852.

THOMAS BRONAUGH,
For himself and the other heirs of Ann Bronaugh.

For himself and the other heirs of Ann B

DLAYING CARDS. W.C. ZANTZINGER has just received a very large assortment of the best American, English, and French Playing Cards of every description, and at the most rea sonable prices, wholesale and retail. STATIONERS' HALL, Adjoining Kirkwood House.

To Members of Cougress, Strangers So-journing in the City, and the Public generally.— Permit me to call your attention to my large and su-perior stock of Cloths Cassimeres, and Vestings, which will be made up to order at the shortest no-tice, and in such style as cannot fail to please. Having supplied my establishment with the very best workmen I will warrant that all garments Having supplied to the second of the second

Penn. av., three doors west of 3d st., No.
Also, Agent for the regular French Fas
received regularly, two suits a month.
W.
Dec 3 2aw3wif

MADEIRA NUTS, latest growth; 1 cask just received by SHEKELL BROTHERS, No. 40, opposite Centre Market

L XTRA Heavy-plated Tea Sets, Albata
Forks, Spoons, &c.—M. W. Galt & Bro.
have just received a beautiful assortment of—
Extra Plated Tea Sets, latest styles
Castors, Cake Baskets, Card Trays, &c.
Also, superior Albata Forks and Spoons.
The above are of the very best quality, and un
usually low.

M. W. GALT & BRO

M. W. GALT & BRO.
Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th sts.

NDERSHIRTS and Drawers of all sizes o and qualities suitable for winter weather for sale at very cheep rates by WALL & STEPHENS,

Dec 13 Pa av., next door to Iron Hall.

FINE SUIT OF CLOTHES, Gentle-A men wishing to provide themselves with a fashionable suit of Clothes, at mod-rate prices, will find every variety of style and quality at the

WALL & STEVENS. 322, Pennsylvenia avenue, next door to Iron Hall. (News,)

LOR OVERCOATS and Clothing of every description, gentlemen should not fail ovisit the extensive establishment of the subscribers, where they will find a very large and com-plete assortment of every style and quality of Fashionable Garments, manufactured in the neat-est and most desirable manner, which we are sell-ing at the lowest prices on the most accommoda-

WALL & STEPHENS, 322 Penn. avenue, next door to Iron Hall Dec. 23-3t

CARD.—Our patrons and the public we have this day, the 11th instant, opened, with a large additional stock, our New Music Depot at the corner of Penn-ylvania avenue, Eleventh, and D streets, where Music and Musical Merchandise of every description can be found on the mos

A call is respectfully solicited. Dec 12-e03t HILBUS & HITZ.

The Wood-Gas Controversy. prove to be a great benefit to all who may give it a trial.—Lynn News, December 23, 1853. For sale in Washington by Z. D. GILMAN, and RATHER sharp but distant firing A RATHER snarp but distant firing is carried on by some persons interested in Wood-Gas Patents; and we perceive that the smoke of their canson has somewhat obscured their vision. Dr. C. G. Page, as the attorney for W. P. McConnell, having presented his claims through our columns, L. R. Breisach, of this city, has presented those of Pettenbooks & Ruland, of W. P. McConnell, having presented his claims through our columns, L. R. Breisach, of this city, has presented those of Pettenkofer & Ruland, ot Bavaria—he being their assignee—through the columns of the Daily Times of the 3d instant. He states that the first patent for the Bavarian invention was issued on February 24, 1851, an authenticated copy of which has been filed in our Patent Office; also, that the claims of his assignors were filed in the office, to protect their rights, more than a year ago. As no patent can be obtained for making or using Wood-Gas, the disputed point relates to the apparatus, which embraces the reheating of the gas—passing it over a red-hot surface in its way to the cooler—after it is generated; this is clearly stated in Dr. Page's letter, on page 50. Now, as McConnell claims to have invented the apparatus for reheating Wood-Gas, as far back as 1849—two years previous to the granting of the Bavarian patent—and as he obtained a patent for the same, on the 26th day of September last, although contested by Pettenko-fer & Ruland, we cannot well conceive who L. R. Breisach wants to frighten, by declaring, through the columns of the Times, that he will prosecute the violators of the Bavarian invention. He gives this notice to all who take an interest in the terms. and 7th, No. 502. The House is situated a short distance from the Patent Office and other Departments. CHICORA and other Regions of the Conquerors and the Conquered, by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. the columns of the Times, that he will prosecute the violators of the Bavarian invention. He gives this notice to all who take an interest in the introduction of this invention, but, in doing so, he forgot to present any fact upon which the public can rely, to show what patent rights he posseness. When he again writes to inform the public that he has certain patent rights, and will prosecuse those who infringe them, we hope he will be so good as to state what these rights are, so that the public may know what he means.—Scientific American, Nov 16—tf

10 REW ARD.—Lost, from the baggage of the railroad on the route between Philadelphia and Washington, a Gentleman's Overcoat, which was wrapped in a cloth bearing the name of residence and strapped on the top of a trrunk; also, a new Leather Stray and Buckle from another trunk belonging to the same person. The advertiser considers this as occasion to represent to the owners and managers of the railroad on this route that, for the comfort of passengers and security of baggage, an infor of passengers and security of baggage, an in-creased responsibility should be required of their

agents.

Any communication addressed to the office of National Intelligencer will be received, and on returning the article lost, the above reward will be Nov 26—tf

DINE APPLE, Brandy, and Canad Cheese. Lavis Norton's brand Pine Apple Cheese, prime uperior Brandy Cheese, 1 ib. jars.
Do Canada do 1 and 1 ib. jars.

English Dairy, imitation Gloster and Cheshire Parmesan Cheese, 1 cake, in prime order.
Do do grated in glass jars. 1 lb. each.
For sale by SHEKELL BROTHERS,
Dec 13—3tif No 40. op. Centre Market.

A RTCLES of Utility.—Christmas Presents!—STEVENS, Browns' Hotel, has a
fresh, large, and elegant assortment of Gents'
Scarfs, Napoleon Ties, Handkerchiefs, Cravats,
Gloves, &co., of the best quality and latest importatioms. Persons making presents will find our assortment complete and of the best quality, and at
the lowest prices. Sales Room, Browns' Hotel.

GENTLEMEN in want of good fitting
O Dress Shirts of superior pattern and style
can be accommodated. Sure fit or no sale.
BUTT & HOPKINS, Temple of Fashion. corner of fith street and Pennsylvania avenue THE CATHOLIC ALMANAC for 1885

FOR RENT-Two large size furnished Rooms-Chamber and Parlor-at the corner of New York avenue and Ninth street, No. 367 Nov 18-tf